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to find a post in some physiological laboratory in the U. S. I do not know English well enough to give lectures just at present but in one to one and one half years I would be able to do so. But now I think I could be of use in some research institution.

I have a similar request to make to you on behalf of my friend Privat Dozent A. A. Kronforsky, lecturer on pathology and bacteriology at the University of Kieff, whom I can recommend most warmly. He would emigrate to America for the purpose of continuing his scientific work.

Please be so kind to direct your reply (if it is possible cable me) to British Consulat General in Odessa for Professor B. P. Babkin, Physiological Laboratory, University of Odessa.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
B. BABKIN

QUOTATIONS

RESEARCH AND THE UNIVERSITIES

"IMITATION research" is the latest object of attack by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. "Much," declares the report "of that which has gone on in American universities under the name of research is in truth only an imitation." This is a strong statement. Most persons familiar with the facts, it is safe to say, will feel that it should be modified by striking out "much" and substituting "some." A favorite game with critics of university work has long been the quotation of subjects of doctoral theses. Even those who should know better are unable to resist the temptation of provoking a laugh at the expense of the scholar who labored to give to the world the boon of several hundred pages on "The Middle English Ideal of Personal Beauty," or "A Study of the Cogmonina of Soldiers in the Roman Legion," or "Plane Nets with Equal Invariants." The Carnegie report does not descend to this level, but it gives aid and comfort to such criticism by coupling its extreme statement about "imitation research" with advice to the universities "to take stock of themselves before appealing to the public for funds on an enormous scale."

That stock taking has already been done, and by an agency as pitiless as this world knows. The direction of our war effort was

committed in large measure to the college-trained man. He was, in many important positions, a person cursed with a Ph.D., the stigma that told of seminars and laboratories and—well, research. He came from everywhere, from the fresh-water institution of limited facilities as well as from the university of unrivalled resources. That he "made good" from the beginning is one of the commonplaces of the history of our war. He took hold of a situation as unacademic as the most skeptical of his critics could have imagined, and proceeded as if the war were nothing more baffling than a particularly unruly set of sophomores.

There was not a little running around in circles at Washington during the months following April, 1917, but the specialist, product of the American research methods, did not indulge in it.

The colleges are far from perfect. Many worthless law schools are doing a large business, as Dr. Pritchett's report observes, and it is to be hoped that the Foundation may be as successful in wiping them off the map as it has been with the same brand of medical school. But the public has never appreciated research work at its true value, and the rather sensational language of the report is likely to do more harm than good. We need more research work and not less—more of the kind actually prevailing in the mass of our universities.—*The New York Evening Post*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Inbreeding and Outbreeding, Their Genetic and Sociological Significance. By EDWARD M. EAST AND DONALD F. JONES. Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1919. Pp. 285. 46 illustrations.

No better example than this book affords is likely to be found of the successful carrying out of the purpose of the series of "Monographs on Experimental Biology," which is stated by the general editors in these words: "Biology which not long ago was purely descriptive and speculative, has begun to adopt the methods of the exact sciences, recognizing